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TO BE HANGED.

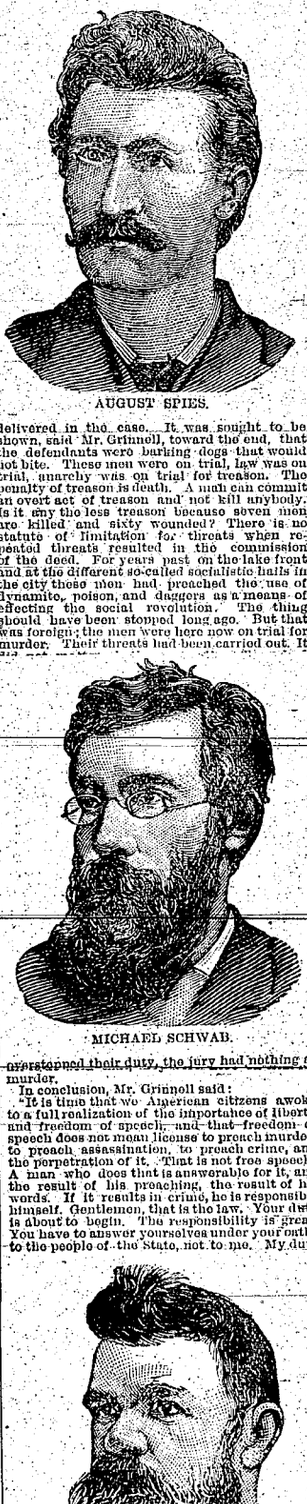
The Jury in the Anarchist Case Do Not Take Long to Reach a Verdict.

Seven of the Prisoners Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

The Eighth Escapes with a Lighter Punishment—The Judge's Charge to the Jury.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

After nine days of speech-making, and fifty-two days of consideration, the case against the anarchist prisoners was submitted to the jury on Thursday afternoon. Capt. William P. Black made the closing speech for the defense. He occupied ten hours' time, and his plea was an able, eloquent, and ingenious one. Unfortunately for him and his clients, he was followed by Hon. Julius Grinnell, the State's Attorney, who is conceded to have made by far the greatest effort of his life. From his opening to his closing words he was eloquent, logical, and forceful. His address was without the rhetorical ornaments of Capt. Black's, but was more compact, cleaner, and more convincing than any of the arguments



AUGUST SPIES.

delivered in the case. It was sought to be shown, said Mr. Grinnell, toward the end, that the defendants were barking dogs that would not bite. These men were on trial, law was on trial, anarchy was on trial for treason. The penalty of treason is death. A man can commit an overt act of treason and not kill anybody. Is it any the less treason because seven men are killed and sixty wounded? There is no statute of limitation for threats when repeated threats resulted in the commission of the deed. For years past on the lake front and at the different so-called socialistic halls in the city these men had preached the use of dynamite, poison, and daggers as a means of effecting the social revolution. The thing should have been stopped long ago. But that was foreign; the men were here now on trial for murder. Their threats had been carried out. It

MICHAEL SCHWAB.

understopped their duty, the jury had nothing at murder.

In conclusion, Mr. Grinnell said:

"It is time that we American citizens awoke to a full realization of the importance of liberty and freedom of speech, and that freedom of speech does not mean license to preach murder, to preach assassination, to preach crime, and the perpetration of it. That is not free speech. A man who does that is answerable for it, and the result of his preaching, the result of his words. If it results in crime, he is responsible himself. Gentlemen, that is the law. Your duty is about to begin. The responsibility is great. You have to answer yourselves under your oaths to the people of the State, not to me. My duty is performed and yours begins, and in this connection, gentlemen, let me suggest to you another reason why it is important that you should be careful. You can acquit them all, one or none; you can parcel the penalties out as you please. To some you can administer the extreme penalty of the law. To others less than that, if you desire. Some you can give life to, if you desire; some years of punishment to.

"Some of these people we sincerely and honestly believe should receive at your hands the extreme penalty of the law. Spies, Fischer, Lingg, Engel, Fielden, Parsons, Schwab, Neebe, in my opinion, based upon the proof, is the order of punishment. It is for you to say what it shall be. You have been importuned, gentlemen, to disagree. Don't do that; don't do that! If in your judgment, in the judgment of some of you, some of these men should suffer death, and others think a less punishment would subserve the law, don't stand on that, but agree on something. It is no pleasant task for me to ask the life of any man. Personally I have not a word to say against these men. As a representative of the law I say to you, the law demands nowhere injustice. Regardless of me, of Foster, of Black, or of us all, that law which in the exponents of anarchy killed Lincoln and Garfield, that law that has made us strong to-day and which you *have sworn to obey, demands of you*, a punishment of these men. I ask you. Do it, if it should be done, because the law demands it. We may never meet again, gentlemen. I hope I shall see you often hereafter. In the peaceful walks of life in a large city few meet frequently. In this case I have been pleased with you and your acquaintance; it would be a pleasure to meet hereafter. I hope that I have done nothing to offend you, either as to propriety, decency, good sense, or anything else. If we part here, we part as friends. You stand between the living and the dead. You stand between law and violated law. Do your duty courageously, even if that duty is an unpleasant and a severe one. Gentlemen, I thank you most sincerely for the kind attention that you have given to me these many hours."

At the conclusion of Mr. Grinnell's speech, Judge Gary proceeded to instruct the jury in its duty in an exhaustive manner. The instructions in behalf of the State were read first, and counsel for the defense drew closer to the bench to listen to the court's interpretation of the law. Their hopes fled as Judge Gary announces the law to be precisely as the State declared it was all along. The rule as delivered by Judge Gary is that such of the defendants as were parties to the conspiracy which led to the killing of Mathias J. Degan are guilty of murder. Even those who were engaged in the conspiracy to bring about the social revolution by force and which led to the killing of Officer Degan, these parties are guilty of murder, though these men were not present at the Haymarket riot. The jury was cautioned against entertaining any trivial doubts as to the guilt or innocence of the defendants.

The instructions for the defense are then read. The jury are told that they are the the judges of the law and the evidence, and that they are at liberty to disregard the instructions of the court provided they can say they know the law better than the court. The indictment was merely a charge, and it must not be inferred that because of that charge the accused are guilty. If the jury are not convinced beyond any moral doubt that the defendants are guilty, then they must acquit. If guilty of murder, or anything else, the sentence shall be fixed in accordance with the statute. Forms of verdicts were given to the jury providing for all sentences and also acquittal. For defendants the instructions were that if the jury understood the law better than the Judge they should so act. Before the jury can convict the defendants they must find them guilty beyond all reasonable doubt. Mere probabilities did not constitute guilt. Personal opinions of facts not proven are incompetent. The jury are sole judges and can consider the interests of witnesses which might color their testimony. If any of the State's witnesses testified from hope of reward the same rule should apply. The jury should act with great caution upon the testimony of accomplices, and should be satisfied of its truth before finding defendants guilty. The jury should endeavor to give full credence to the testimony of defendants if possible. The jury cannot disregard testimony of defendants on the ground alone that they are defendants. Statements of State's attorneys not based on evidence should not be regarded as circumstantial facts. Facts should be incompatible with innocence, and if facts can be reconciled with innocence defendants should be acquitted. The jury were not to go beyond the evidence to hunt up doubts. Doubt must arise naturally from the evidence, and jurors must act as they would in the ordinary affairs of life. A doubt must be a reasonable one; sympathy does not constitute a reasonable doubt. Jurors were judges of the law and fact, but should not go against the court without full consideration. The jury might find any or all defendants guilty or not, and could fix the penalty for all. Individuals and communities have the right to arm themselves for their protection or the protection of their property. The defendants do not assume the burden of proof in this case, and, therefore, unless the State has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that the person or persons who committed the crime did so at the advice of the defendants, the defendants should be acquitted. It is not proper for the jurors to "guess" that the person who threw the bomb was advised to do so by the defendants. Although the defendants may have published their views on the social question, and advised the use of dynamite upon the authorities, unless the jury feel reasonably convinced that the bomb was thrown by some person familiar with the defendants or their doctrines, they shall not convict.

Judge Gary then instructed the jury of his own motion, as follows:

"The statute requires that instructions by the court to the jury shall be in writing and only relating to the law. The practice under the statute is that the counsel should prepare on each side a set of instructions and present them to the court, and if approved to be read by the court as the law of the case.

"It may have been by reason of the great number presented and the hurry and confusion in the midst of the trial, with a large audience, if they are carefully scrutinized such inconsistency will probably disappear; in any event, however, the gist or pith of all is that if advice and encouragement to murder was given, and if murder was done in pursuance of and immediately induced by such advice and encouragement, then those who gave such advice and encouragement are guilty of murder. If the evidence, either direct or circumstantial, or both, proves the innocence of one or more of the defendants so fully that there is no reasonable doubt of it, then your duty to them requires you to acquit them. If it does so prove them guilty, then your duty to the State requires you to convict whoever is so proved guilty. The acts of each defendant should be considered with the same care and scrutiny as if he alone were on trial. If a conspiracy having violence and murder as its object is fully proved, then the acts and declarations of each conspirator in furtherance of the conspiracy are the acts and declarations of each one of the conspirators; but the declarations of any conspirator before or after May 4 which are merely narrative as to what has been or would be done, and not made to aid in carrying into effect the object of the conspiracy, are only evidence against the one who makes them. What was the fact and what are the facts the jury must determine from the evidence and from that alone. If there are any unguarded expressions in any of the instructions which seem to assume the existence of any facts, or be be any intimation as to what is proved, all such expressions are to be disregarded, as the jury are the exclusive judges of the evidence only looking to and determining the facts."

A sigh of relief escaped Judge Gary as he pronounced the last sentence of his instructions. The severe lines that he has worn in his face for seven weeks relaxed, and his voice seemed less harsh than when he so frequently shouted in his flat, unmusical tones "Sit down." The jury looked worried and anxious when the whole case was committed to it. Throughout the reading of the instructions each member of the jury gave the closest attention.

Spies, Fielden, Lingg, and Engel of the prisoners gave the closest heed to what was said. Fischer kept his cold, piercing eyes moving continuously about the room. His eyes occasionally assumed a glassy stare, and though looking steadily at Judge Gary he seemed oblivious of what was said. Schwab appeared to be worn out, and his pale face wore a deathly pallor as he sank hopelessly into his chair. Spies stared intently but vacantly at the Judge throughout the long, tedious reading. He seemed worried and wearied into a state of indifference.

The charge to the jury was satisfactory to both sides, Captain Black and Mr. Zeisler alone saying that it was in a line with the Judge's rulings during the trial and against the prisoners.

A. R. Parsons, one of the prisoners, said: "The instructions are not so bad as I expected. Some of them are fair enough." His wife came up and sat beside him. "How do you like it?" she said with a smile. "I don't know," he said. Fielden, who sat near, interposed with the remark: "The instructions are for us, and they are against us. They are not so much against us as I expected they would be. They are so long I am afraid the jury will not comprehend them."

"Parsons," said Fielden, with his jocular Yorkshire accent, "I'll bet you a nick the jury will make you and I dance a hornpipe on very thin air. The jury is against us."

"Think we'll be feeling for the ground below us?" asked Parsons, with a grim smile.

"That's it," replied Fielden, attempting to greet the joke with a laugh.

At 3:30 p. m. the jury retired for deliberation, and locked the door behind them. The men within, conscious that the eyes of the city were upon their actions, took the further precaution to bar all egress of sound by closing both the blinds and windows, and securely stopping the keyhole of the door with paper from within. Affairs stood thus until 7:25, when the knot of anxious watchers in front of the Criminal Court building were surprised by the call of "Way there, for the jury!" The twelve men, headed by a bailiff, and flanked by a cordon of police, marched to the Revere House and were assigned apartments. After partaking of a hearty supper they retired for the night. There was no earthly doubt in the mind of the public that the case of the anarchists was settled so far as the jury was concerned, but exactly what the verdict was, and what measure of punishment they had portioned out to each defendant was beyond the ken of any human being beyond the circle embracing the twelve patient men. Within a short time there were various rumors floating about the streets regarding the result of their deliberations. It was not, however, until Friday morning, at 9:45 o'clock, that the exact verdict became known to the outside world. At that hour the jury came into court and rendered a verdict as follows:

August Spies, guilty of murder.
Louis Lingg, guilty of murder.
A. R. Parsons, guilty of murder.
Sam Fielden, guilty of murder.
Louis Engel, guilty of murder.
Adolph Fischer, guilty of murder.
Michael Schwab, guilty of murder.
The sentence was hanging.
Oscar Neebe, fifteen years.

SPIES and Fielden, anarchists, are thinking of speech-making—to a select audience from the scaffold.

DOOMED ANARCHISTS.

How the Verdict Was Received by the Condemned Prisoners.

The Proceedings in Court, and the Scenes In and Around the Court House.

Spies Waves a Red Handkerchief, but Meets with a Cold Response.

The Prisoners Returned to Jail, and Locked Up in "Murderers' Row."

The Sheriff Orders the Death-watch to Be Placed Over the Condemned.

An Utterance of Attorney Foster Replied To by Inspector Bonfield.

[CHICAGO CORRESPONDENCE.]

It was past 9:15 o'clock Friday morning when the jury, in charge of Captain Schaack and three bailiffs, filed into the Criminal Court building and were locked up in one of the upper rooms. Friends of the prisoners did not occupy the seats in the center of the court-room that they had held during the trial, heretofore reserved for lady spectators. The row of seats farthest removed from the Judge were occupied by a force of police officers. Next below, seated in the order named, were Henry Spies, Mrs. Spies, the prisoner's mother; Miss Spies, Chris Spies, and a young lady friend. Next below was Mrs. Martin. Mrs. Parsons entered the court-room with her reticule, accompanied by a woman who has attended her throughout the trial. She was given a seat between two policemen immediately in the rear. Whether this precaution was to guard against any extraordinary exploit in the court-room or not is of course not known, but the seat accorded this notorious female anarchist was deemed significant.

The ladies looked anxious. Mrs. and Miss Spies and Mrs. Parsons looked worn out, though the latter tried to appear unconcerned, and occupied her time in reading the newspapers.

Mr. Foster was the first of the counsel to put in an appearance, arriving at 9:45. He was followed shortly afterward by Mr. Salomon.

Judge Gary arrived at 9:47 o'clock, and almost at the same moment Capt. Black and Mr. *Zeisler, completing the quartet of the defendants' counsel.*

Captain Black remarked to his wife when he entered: "I have just had a talk with the prisoners. They have seen the papers, and know what the probable outcome will be. They will *bear it manfully.*"

Quite a number of attorneys were allowed to come within the railing, which served to give the room a somewhat more crowded appearance.

The prisoners were brought into the court-room at 9:52 o'clock, and were seated at the northeast corner of the court-room, on some side benches. The court was called to order at 9:54.

The prisoners were observable to the eyes of but very few in the court room. They presented almost the usual appearance, though Spies and Fischer looked deathly pale. The jury arrived at 9:55 o'clock. There was impressive silence as they filed in.

Mrs. Black, wife of the chief counsel for the prisoners, who has been in court daily, proceeded to take her former seat near the prisoners, but was requested to take a seat on the opposite side of the court room. Mrs. Black remarked to a newspaper reporter as she laid her package of newspapers down: "Well, they say it has all gone against our men. They take it very well, though."

When the jury appeared Judge Gary enjoined absolute silence. There was a whispered consultation between the Judge and the Clerk, when the verdict was read, as follows:

"We the jury find the defendants, August Spies, Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, Albert R. Parsons, Adolph Fischer, George Engel, and Louis Lingg, guilty of murder as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at death. We find the defendant Oscar W. Neebe guilty of murder in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and fix the penalty at imprisonment for fifteen years."

Capt. Black asked that the jury be polled. The jurymen answered with firm voices. Capt. Black said he desired to make a motion for a new trial.

State's Attorney Grinnell said it would be impossible to dispose of the motion during the present term, but by agreement the motion could be argued at the September term. This was agreed to by the defense.

The Court—Let the motion be entered and continued until the next term and the defendants taken back to jail.

The court then arose and addressed the jury as follows:

"GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: You have finished this long and very arduous trial, which has required a very considerable sacrifice of time and some hardship. I hope that everything has been done that could possibly be done to make those sacrifices and hardships as mild as might be permitted.

"It does not become me to say anything in regard to the case that you have tried or the verdict you have rendered, but men compulsorily serving as jurors, as you have done, deserve some recognition of the service you have performed besides the meager compensation you have received."

The foreman of the jury said: "The jury have deputed to me the only agreeable duty that it is our province to perform, and that is to thank the court and the counsel for the defense and for the prosecution for your kindly care to make us as comfortable as possible during our confinement. We thank you."

The stillness with which the finding of the jury was received was preserved for a few minutes while Juror Osborn, the foreman, expressed his thanks to the court for the courtesy extended himself and associates. These few graceful words, spoken in a conversational tone of voice, were listened to attentively by the spectators. They had eyes for none but jury, court, and counsel, and failed to notice an occurrence which at that moment was taking place in another part of the room.

Two women were bent over a third, who seemed in a state of utter collapse. Her face was the color of death; her limbs trembled; and no sooner had Mr. Osborn finished speaking than the woman uttered a piercing scream and fell back limp. She was Mrs. Schwab, Schnaubelt's sister, and for several minutes the court-room rang with lamentations. Mrs. Ames and Mrs. George Schilling were by her side and tried to console her, but in vain. Mrs. Schwab gave utterance to plaintive cries so full of grief and sorrow as to move to compassion every one in the room. Friends hastened to her side, but she was unable to walk. The poor woman had to be helped from the court-room, and as she was borne out her head fell forward upon her bosom, and it seemed as if her heart was broken.

For a few seconds after the verdict was read a deathlike stillness prevailed; then, with a low moan, Mrs. Schwab sank to the floor, where she indulged in hysterics. Mrs. Spies fainted away and was carried through the rear door to the ladies' waiting-room, as was also Mrs. Schilling. Reporters darted through the doors and by the guard, not heeding the commands of Judge Gary for everyone to remain seated. Every available telephone within the radius of four blocks from the court building was besieged with men who were waiting for the verdict and stood in readiness to spread the news.

Spies himself, who looked uncommonly jaded and anxious, smiled a sickly smile, pulled a red handkerchief out of his pocket and waved it in the window where he sat, so that it was seen from the street. No reassuring response came to him, however, but the air was rent with the cheers of the crowd below, who seemed unanimously rejoiced at the verdict.

At the close of the proceedings Mrs. Parsons walked up to Mr. Foster and warmly grasped his hand. No trace of emotion was visible on her saturnine countenance. Mr. Foster expressed his sorrow that he had not been able to fight a winning battle thus far for her husband, but cheered her with the hope of ultimate success on appeal.

The crowd remained outside for an hour after the reading of the verdict. At 10:30 o'clock Sheriff Hanchett sent word to the Grand Jury room that everything was in readiness for the jurors to leave the building. Three closed carriages stood waiting for them outside the doors of the building, and after receiving their pay the jurors marched down the steps between a double row of police, and, entering the carriages, were driven off.

It is understood that the authorities now contemplate the immediate arrest of all persons even indirectly connected with the Haymarket tragedy for conspiracy, and that in this knowledge many of the active leaders, hearing the outcome of the verdict, are preparing to leave town.

How the Prisoners Received the Verdict.

When the prisoners entered the court and were shown to their new seats, near the east door, Parsons, attracted by the crowd in the street, stopped and waved a red silk handkerchief out of the window until forced into his seat. Schwab, who was on the verge of collapse, sank upon the bench. Rallying a little he also glanced into the street, and, turning to Parsons, said in English: "I wish I could go down and make those fellows a speech." Just as the jury was coming in Parsons looked up at the policemen, who were facing him, and half shouted, "I don't want to be stared at by these officers," following this with the remark, soto voce, "I didn't come here to be made a show of." As the verdict was read, Parsons turned his face to the window, and whistled softly through his half-compressed lips. As the sentence was completed, Parsons bowed to the crowd, and making a loop in the curtain cord, he dangled it out of the window with a broad smile. Schwab fell back in his seat, and clutching Parsons' arm, gasped, "Oh German, my God, we die and Neebe gets but fifteen years." As the condemned men were being led back to the jail through the elevated iron passage-way Filden required support. Lingg and Engel walked firmly and showed no emotion. Spies and Fischer looked pale, but retained their strength. Schwab tottered behind the erect and defiant Parsons, who lost none of his Texan nerve. But it was on Neebe that the blow fell heaviest. He had been confident of acquittal. As he entered the jail, on the march from the court, he looked like a corpse, his haggard countenance speaking unutterable woe.

The court-room was quickly evacuated, the crowds pouring out to join the cheering throngs in the street. The effect of the verdict upon the friends of the condemned was as positive and varying as upon the defendants themselves. The wives of Schwab, Engel, Parsons, and Neebe, with the female relatives of all save Lingg, who is friendless in America, occupied the first of benches to the left of the Judge. All were pale as death when the finding of the jury was read. No demonstration attended its close from this deeply interested quarter, but Mrs. Schwab, the handsome young German, devoted wife to the sentenced anarchist whose name she bears, grew livid white, and closing her eyes sat motionless and speechless. She had fainted, although the fact was not discovered until the court-room was almost emptied. She was revived with water and chafing, and regained consciousness to moan and shriek for several minutes. Mrs. Engel, a neat, motherly looking woman, asked to see her ill-fated husband, and was denied the privilege. The other ladies hastily departed with pale cheeks and compressed lips, save Mrs. Parsons, who shared her husband's gritty spirit. She stepped out to the middle of the court-room, and, shaking hands with Capt. Black, said, wearily: "Well, Captain, what of it?" "Oh, never mind," he cheerily replied; "this is nothing but a verdict. Have patience." Mrs. Parsons remained for an hour conversing with Mrs. Black.

The Prisoners in "Murderers' Row."

As the eight condemned men walked in single file back over the iron pathway—"the bridge of sighs"—that leads from the court-room to the jail building, there was a general movement toward the jail building of relatives, attorneys, reporters, and others. They found every passage-way blocked by Deputy Sheriffs. "No one can pass at present" was the stern command. The mother and sister of Spies were there. They had already been taken to their cells. "Bring the other men back," said the jailer to his assistant, "the lawyers want to see them." As the four lawyers were admitted to the wire-room on one side, the two missing prisoners were returned by the door on the opposite side. Spies came in in his shirt sleeves with a smile on his face and a cigar in his teeth. "Well, it is ended," he remarked. "You lawyers did your best. Of course none of us expected this verdict." Parsons also wore a smile, but it was apparent that it was forced, and for a time he talked but little and seemed to listen to the words of first one attorney and then another to see if perchance there was anything to hang a hope on. He had evidently lost that boldness which marked him as he walked voluntarily to trial eight weeks ago. Engel seemed most frightened. He sat on a box in the corner, with his shoulders drawn forward and his face deeply clouded with fear, while he hardly raised his eyes. Schwab stood off at one side and seemed to be studying the faces of his fellows through his glasses. Fielden had a hand in his trousers pocket. He smoked a good cigar, and presented a picture of comfort and satisfaction. Fischer was the most restless. His hat was on the back of his head, and while the others talked with each other he paced back and forth as if fear possessed his soul. Lingg, the boy of the group, was bareheaded, and stood with his hands in his pockets, and leaned his back against the door, very much after the style of a stubborn school-boy, who cared little for what was to become of him. The sentence of Neebe to fifteen years' imprisonment silenced him completely. He expected his liberty. It is thought that he is even more shocked at his fate than those who are sentenced to death.

The four attorneys, after shaking hands with all the prisoners, left the jail.

"They will be put in murderers' row at once," said Jailor Folz. "As soon as they are settled in the cells, I will place a death-watch of four men in front of them, where they will be kept night and day."

Talks with the Prisoners.

SPIES.

"What is your opinion of the verdict?" asked a reporter of Spies.

"Well, I don't know as I have much to say. The verdict does not surprise anyone who has read history. The verdict is given by monopoly; it is directed against organized labor."

"What will be its effect?"

"In their blindness the Fields, McCormicks, Farwells, the great corporations, etc., imagine that the modern labor movement is the work of a small number of individuals. By hanging them they believe they hang the movement and all that this implies. That these men are simply the *gâchi d'avant* of a mighty army, pushed forth by the latter, they can not see. But why explain this? Go over the pages of history and you'll find the same story retold over and over again."

"Will the movement inaugurated by you and your confederates continue?"

"Pompadour's '*apres nous le deluge*' is likewise the motto of the monopolistic hyena of to-day. The deluge may come sooner than expected. It always does. Verdicts of this kind hasten events. But I will not prophesy. Prophets were once stoned. In 'free America,' they are hanged. It is, as you see, a dangerous thing to express one's views."

"How does the verdict, in your opinion, affect the wage-workers?"

"The wage-workers of this country—a great part of them, at least—are not yet conscious of the real import of our trial and sentence. They will be soon. Just let them once understand what this means! Only let them understand. History, the logic of events, was on trial in Cook County, Illinois. A jury has found it guilty and sentenced it to death! And still it moves! A funny world, isn't it?"

PARSONS.

"What is your opinion of the verdict?"

"It is judicial murder; it gladdens the hearts of tyrants from Chicago to St. Petersburg."

"Will you make any further effort to regain your liberty?"

"Of course. We intend to carry the case to the United States Supreme Court, fight it out, and demonstrate whether or not the Constitution of the United States is worth the paper it is written on in its guaranteeing of the right of the people to free speech, a free press, and unmolested assemblage."

"Don't you think the verdict is severe?"

"It is outrageous, unprecedented, and in violation of every constitutional privilege, which guarantees the right of unmolested assemblage, free speech, and a free press."

NEEBE.

"You did not expect to be convicted?"

"No; but I am glad of it. My recognized innocence said the fact of my conviction will cause a reaction in our favor. It was much better for the other defendants to have me convicted."

"Do you consider yourself as having been persecuted?"

"Yes; and if we had been Irishmen instead of Germans we would not be in the position we are now."

ENGEL.

"Do you expect to be hanged?" was asked of Engel.

"I have no idea that I will be, but I am ready to die for the principles I have advocated."

"Do you desire a new trial?"

"Yes, but I may not get it, because of the monopolistic efforts. I have lived in Chicago for thirteen years, and have always been a peaceable man, and I can not understand why I should be sentenced to be hanged."

SCHWAB.

Michael Schwab declined to be interviewed further than to express his surprise at the verdict, and his wife declared: "Oh, this is terrible. I hope it will not be so bad."

Mr. Grinnell Congratulated.

State's Attorney Grinnell has gone through the hardest labor of his life, says the Chicago *Daily News*. He has lost nearly twenty pounds since the trial began. Yesterday, after all was over, he looked thin and exhausted, but all day long was shaking hands with friends. He said: "I am satisfied. It is a great victory. It is not a victory for Grinnell, but for the whole people—for the law." To-day Mr. Grinnell and his family will leave for an Eastern vacation. They will visit Northern New York, where Mr. Grinnell was born, and will remain until the State's Attorney has completely recovered his health. He has received many telegrams congratulating him upon his splendid work.

Four Thousand Dollars Raised for the Defense.

Miss Margaret Spies' cheerfulness was remarkable, and many inquired why her face was so wreathed with smiles. She was very wary of any approach by detectives or reporters. She was finally asked by a reporter: "Do you think your brother will suffer on the scaffold?" She laughed charmingly, and replied: "Why, certainly not. There is too much money behind them."

In the evening there was a meeting of all the female relatives of the sentenced anarchists. They were re-enforced by men from all parts of the city, and Miss Spies subsequently said that over $4,000 was subscribed to the fund to carry the case to the Supreme Court.

Statements by Relatives.

"August is not guilty of murder," said Fred Spies, a brother of the prisoner. "He did not know anything about the Haymarket conspiracy; but if he is hanged the socialistic movement will not be affected."

Chris Spies, another brother, who had been indicted for conspiracy and riot, said: "The verdict is an outrage, and I would not be surprised if they convicted me, an innocent man, and sentenced me for a long term in the Penitentiary. Any brother is prepared to die," said Miss Gretchen Spies, "but he is innocent of the crime for which he was convicted."

"My brother," said Gen. Parsons, "has been convicted because of a misapprehension of the principles of the anarchists, so-called. I have just told him that when he regains his liberty he must adopt some word other than anarchist. He never counseled the use of dynamite except as a weapon of defense, and if he is guilty then those who advocated similar methods for liberating naked, bleeding Ireland are equally guilty."

New York Anarchists Express Sympathy.

A New York dispatch says: The verdict given the Chicago anarchists caused great excitement among their comrades in this city to-day. At all their headquarters and in the saloons of various members large crowds were gathered, discussing the situation. In Schlag's saloon the talk was wild and bitter. "Do you know what those three hundred bombs found in Ling's room in Chicago were for?" asked a red-faced anarchist. "They were to be set off in different parts of the city at the same time, and the police would have been paralyzed. But the fools spoiled it all." In the evening about 1,500 socialists gathered in Irving Hall, at which intemperate harangues were indulged in by Justus Schwab, August Schlag, and others. Resolutions were adopted condemning the sentence of Neebe in strong places, and half the audience arose and left the hall. Only $20 was taken up. Over a dozen detectives watched the meeting.

Shameful.

The *Arbeiter Zeitung*, of Chicago, the organ of the anarchists, heads its report of the verdict with the word "Shameful!" and comments upon the action of the jury as follows:

"The verdict was presented to Judge Gary by Osborn, the foreman of the jury. The cars (Spitzel) who were scattered among the crowd on the street broke into a hurrah upon the announcement of the verdict but the Judge became quite pale, for he himself had not expected such a result. Grinnell had evidently expected it. Presumably he had his grounds therefor. Marshall Field and people of his ilk have plenty of money—unnaturally much of it.

"What do the people say to the verdict? They hold it as an impossible, as an incredible one. We ourselves would not believe the first announcement, but at last we had to recognize it as a reality. Captain Black immediately entered a motion for a new trial; Grinnell made no objection thereto, and Judge Gary will take the motion into consideration at the next session of the court in September. Should he refuse to entertain the motion then there remains but one thing more—an appeal. We are too much agitated ourselves to be able to say anything more to-day."

Attorney Foster Sorry for the Jurors.

Mr. Grinnell, his assistants, Messrs. Ingham, Walker, and Furthman, Mr. Foster, and Inspector Bonfield sat in the former's office chatting an hour after the verdict was rendered.

"I feel very sorry for the jurors," said Mr. Foster, impressively. "If the day ever comes that the ropes are placed about the necks of these prisoners the members of the jury will not be out of danger. I have urged the prisoners to have all their friends exercise their influence against violence between now and the end of the case."

"I want to say," interposed Inspector Bonfield, "that if any violence is done by the friends of these men, that the lamp-posts of Chicago will bear fruit. In my opinion the police will be powerless to quell the popular rage, and public vengeance will be summarily wreaked upon all the friends and pronounced sympathizers of anarchy."

The Jury's Deliberations.

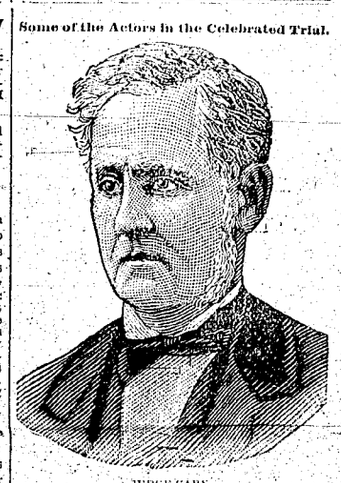
Two ballots were taken, so the members of the jury say, to determine the question of guilt for all the accused. The question was put, "Are all the eight guilty?" and the vote stood 9 to 3. On the second ballot twelve men voted guilty. It is the opinion of the bailiffs that the jurors had agreed, practically, before the arguments were made. It was only the statement of Mr. Grinnell, that the State did not ask for the life of Oscar Neebe, which saved that socialist from the general condemnation.

The Murdered Officer.

MATHIAS J. DEGAN.

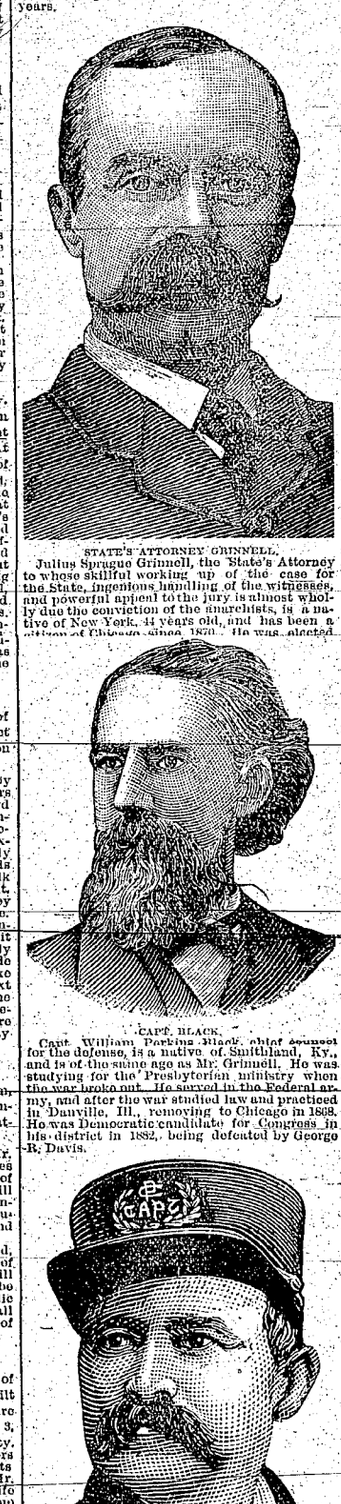
Although eight policemen have died from the effects of wounds inflicted by the fatal bomb which was hurled into their ranks on the evening of the 4th of May last, the anarchists were charged in the indictment with the murder only of Officer Degan, whose picture is herewith presented. He was really the first victim of the dynamiters, his injuries being of such a frightful nature that he died within a few minutes after receiving them.

Some of the Actors in the Celebrated Trial.



JUDGE GARY.

Joseph E. Gary, the presiding Judge at the great trial, was born at Potsdam, N. Y., in 1821; removed to St. Louis, Mo., in 1843; was admitted to the bar in 1844, and in the same year removed to Springfield, Mo. He settled at Las Vegas, N. M., in 1849. Thence he went to San Francisco, where he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Chicago. He was elected to the Superior Bench in that city in 1873, a position he has occupied continuously for twenty-three years.



STATE'S ATTORNEY GRINNELL.

Julius Sprague Grinnell, the State's Attorney to whose skillful working up of the case for the State, ingenious handling of the witnesses, and powerful appeal to the jury is almost wholly due the conviction of the anarchists, is a native of New York, 44 years old, and has been a citizen of Chicago since 1870. He was elected

CAPT. BLACK.

Capt. William Perkins Black, chief counsel for the defense, is a native of Smithland, Ky., and is of the same age as Mr. Grinnell. He was studying for the Presbyterian ministry when the war broke out. He served in the Federal army, and after the war studied law and practiced in Danville, Ill., removing to Chicago in 1868. He was Democratic candidate for Congress in his district in 1882, being defeated by George R. Davis.

CAPT. SCHAACK.

After State's Attorney Grinnell, the most active agent in unearthing the great conspiracy and bringing the anarchists to book is Capt. Schaack, of the Chicago police force. He was untiring in his work, and, like a sleuth-hound, never halted until he had succeeded in running the guilty men to cover. To him great credit is due for the outcome of the trial.

A Bitter Disappointment.

She had marked the huskiness of his voice for the last ten minutes, and the nervous manner in which he fidgeted in his chair spoke volumes to her. She knew what was coming, and hoped it would.

"Clara," he said finally, and his throat seemed dry and parched, "would you—that is, could you—do you think that you——"

"Go on, George," she murmured, encouragingly, "I am listening."

"Would you—er—do you think you could—get me a drink of ice-water, Clara? I'm as dry as a fish."—*Harper's Bazar.*

ANILINE oil is reported to be gaining considerable favor as a local anæsthetic in simple surgical operations, such as opening a felon. On dipping the finger in the oil a short time it becomes so insensible that the flesh may be cut to the bone without pain.

The Avalanche.

O. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, - AUGUST 26, 1886.

Entered at the Post Office at Grayling Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

It is probable that Luce will be the republican candidate for governor. He will make a good one, but Newell was our choice for that position.

The fifth district republican congressional convention nominated G. W. McBride, of Grand Haven, prosecuting attorney of Ottowa county, for congress.

The Mexican goverment released A. K. Cutting on the 23d inst., and he left for Texas in the first conveyance. He would have been rearrested if his friends had not interfered. Cutting will make a claim for indemnity.

The democratic platform declares for a tariff for revenue only. The greenback platform declares for a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to afford protection to such industries as employ labor. Yaple, the free trader, will have to make something of a straddle to stand on both.—*Bay City Tribune.*

The Kalamazoo Telegraph described it very accurately when it said: "The representatives of the greenbackers standing upon Mount Ebal will curse the administration and the representatives of the democrats from Mt. Girizin will bless it, and then the two hosts will descend and shake hands over the division of the spoils."

Right after the handsome indorsement of Cleveland, who wrote more vetoes of little pensions that all the vetoes of all sorts of bills written by all his predecessors, comes a tender resolution for the poor soldiers of the war. The soldiers of Michigan will doubtless prefer the taffy to the solid relief voted by congress and vetoed by Cleveland.—*Detroit News.*

Crimination and recrimination are the order of the day among high democratic officials in New York. If all the charges of corruption are sustained it will be necessary to call a special election to fill the places to be made vacant by removals. There is not much probability that they will be sustained, however for everything is in the hands of the democrats from the governor's office down.—*B. C. Tribune.*

In nominating Capt. E. P. Allen of Ypsilanti, as their candidate for congress the republicans of the 2nd district have placed in the field one of their best and ablest men, whose record in both private and public life has won for him the highest esteem of his fellow citizens in all parts of the state. If true merit is appreciated in the second district Capt. Allen will be elected.—*Detroit Tribune.*

The Taylor family of Tennessee is a remarkable one. The republicans have nominated Alfred Taylor for governor; the democrats have put his brother, Robert L. Taylor, at the head of their ticket. It would seem certain that one of the other would be chosen governor, if it were not for the possibility that the prohibitionists will run their father for the office. They are seriously talking of it.—*Blade.*

Why do not our democratic friends, in the various state conventions, say something about civil service reform? The Indiana democrats last week were very effusive in covering public questions in their platform, but they said not a word on this topic. The Tennessee democratic state convention was similarly silent, and the Texas platform is silent on it. Will the Ohio democrats formulate the opinion of the party in their platform this week?—*Blade.*

The diversity of names given the ticket nominated last week by the democrats and greenbackers at Grand Rapids is rather remarkable. Some call it a democrat, others a greenback, while a few head it "labor reform ticket." From our reading of the platform and knowledge of the candidates selected, we would call it a greenback ticket as we cannot see where either the democratic, reform or labor portions appear. No difference what it is called, or how often, its exponents will never be called on to administer the affairs of the State of Michigan, as "many are called, but few are chosen."

The Detroit *Journal* of Monday presented a platform for adoption by the republicans at Grand Rapids this week, and the *News* advises as to what they should do, and not do. The convention, do what it may, will not be apt to call on a journal for suggestions that is a quasi supporter and apologist of the present administration, or on the organ of the free traders of this country and England. If there is anything that the republicans of Michigan are capable of doing, it is that of enunciating a platform that will meet the demand of the times and the people. Should the republicans fail to do this there will then be an opportunity for the would be platform makers to try what they can do.

Nearly every county in the State was represented last week before the State board of equalization, and nearly every one used plain English in denouncing the work of the "self constituted equalization board," sent out by Detroit We will soon be able to know what effect their work had on the board. Our neighboring county of Roscommon was ably represented by James Watson, and Ogemaw by the first pioneer, L. Cummings.

The Reunion.

The annual reunion of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, at Gaylord, last Wednesday and Thursday was one of the grandest events which has occurred in this section. Roscommon and Crawford counties united, and with the Roscommon band and the beautiful banners presented to Marvin Post by the ladies of Grayling, presented an appearance of which all were proud. Nearly one hundred of the comrades and their ladies went up on night train and were met at the depot by Col. Dickenson and Sheriff Hilton, who were indefatigable in their efforts to care for all. The citizens of Gaylord had decorated the village with appropriate banners and a profusion of bunting, and nearly every house was thrown open for the entertainment of their guests. Their hospitality was unbounded and was fully appreciated by the visitors. At the hour of reveille Qr. Mr. D. P. Stofer had a soldiers' breakfast of hard tack, coffee, pork and beans, ready, which was partaken of with a a veteran's appetite and visiting began.

At 10:30 the procession was formed at Livingston town hall and marched to the depot, led by the Gaylord City and Roscommon bands, to meet the comrades from the North, who were accompanied by a band of martial music from Wolverine. All marched to the grove keeping time to the music rendered by the bands alternating, and at 12:30 dinner was served. At 2 o'clock the assemblage was called to order by the President, Col. J. G. Berry of Vanderbilt, who announced the unavoidable absence of President Smith, who was to have made the address of welcome. The band played a national air, and a double quartette furnished excellent vocal selections.

Miss Jennie Newman, of Grayling, recited a fine poem in a manner which elicited the heartiest applause and the little lady was given three hearty cheers by the vets.

The rest of the day was devoted to receiving comrades who came on the trains and to visiting.

Thursday morning the business meeting of the Association was held, and the following officers elected:—President, O. J. Bell, Grayling; 1st Vice President, D. Bennett, Roscommon; Secretary and Treasurer, W. J. Jubb, Gaylord; Quartermaster, B. S. Gifford of Roscommon and a Vice President from each county.

It was decided to hold the next reunion at Roscommon the third Wednesday and Thursday in August 1887.

After a dinner which would have done honor to any country and which was partaken of by about 700 people. The crowd augmented by three hundred or more of the citizens of Gaylord, were again called to order and the glee club sang 'The Vacant Chair.' An impressive prayer by Comrade W. H. James, of Grayling, was followed by the following toasts and responses, the exercises being interspersed with excellent music by the bands and club.

"Soldiers and Sailors, '61 to '65," responded to by Comrade W. H. Smith.

"Our Country,s Flag," response by Comrade O. Palmer, and was followed by an original poem by Mrs. M. E. Wade, of Vanderbilt, which was a fine production.

"The Soldiers of Michigan." The response by Comrade D. Bennett, of Roscommon, was listened to with profound attention and the grand tribute paid to the soldiers of our beautiful State was heartily applauded.

"The Loyal Women of the United States." was to have been answered by Comrade Westgate, but he being absent, Comrade N. L. Parmeter was called for and gave such expression of the Spartan heroism and courageous suffering of our loyal women, that many an eye was dimmed with tears as memory recalled the scenes of parting in those fearful days.

"Our Disabled Soldiers." In the absence of Comrade Hudson, Comrade A. J. Rose, of Grayling, was detailed in his place, and painted such a word picture of the maimed veteran that many there could again see the deadly shot, the glistening bayonet or flashing sabre stroke, and hear the suppressed groan of the hero there disabled. It was a sad picture, but a grand one, and behind it lies a Nation saved.

"The Grand Army of the Republic," was responded to by Comrade O. F. Wisner, of East Jordan. In choice language, elegantly expressed, the noble work of the Association was depicted, and comrades urged to sustain it in honor and purity.

Comrade W. H. Miller of Gaylord, made the closing Annual Address, an oration worthy the subject and the day, profound in thought, grand in utterance and oratorical effect, and one long to be remembered.

The weather was fine as could be desired and nothing occurred in any way to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Before final adjournment a vote of thanks was given the people of Gaylord for their hospitality, and to the bands and glee club for their music. The night trains bore to their homes a tired lot of happy people.

Godey's Lady's Book.

Godey's Lady's Book for September is a particularly handsome number. The opening illustration is an especially fine process cut entitled "Papa's Pocketbook," showing a chubby little one intent upon putting up dollie's curls with bank notes found in the book; this is from a French picture, a companion to the one given last month. The fashions in colors and black show all the latest novelties for early autumn. A pretty colored work design, and numerous black ones delight the lovers of needlework. A serial entitled "A Wave o' the Sea," from the pen of the popular and favorite author Miss Marian Reeves, commenced in this number promises to be unusually attractive. Emily Lennox contributes a bright little story called "Jacot." "The Coronet of Thorns," by J. V. Pritchard, is completed; this has proved of thrilling interest to the readers of GODEY for the past six months. "Gardeen," by Elizabeth Ingram Hubbard, "Daisy Lovell," by Saidee Betts Smith," "The Great Scamperton Fair," by L. A. Correy, and numerous other stories. Several good poems adorn the number among which is "A September Sunrise," by George Birdseye. "The Marriage of Coeur de Lion," by Mary Green Young. "When Last I Saw You," by Minnie McArthur and others. The whole complete a number of more than usual excellence. W. E. Striker, publisher, Phila. Price $2,00 per year.

The American Agriculturist

For September, in addition to a large number of original illustrations of Animals, Machinery, Household Contrivances, Farm Contrivances, Buildings, etc., presents three *full page* engravings appropriate to the season, and executed by the artists Cary, Mueller and Seton. A large number of writers—over thirty in all—add to the variety of this number. The leading feature, however, is the Fair List of over two thousand, collected by the editors from correspondence with every part of the country. Chester P. Dewey contributes a very charming article on the Mosquito Pest; Peter Collier writes on Sorghum; Peter Henderson describes Greenhouses for Forcing Vegetables; Andrew S. Fuller gives detailed instructions for Cultivating the Huckleberry; M. C. Weld describes the various breeds of Non-setting Fowls and there are a great variety of articles by the editors. Price, $1,50 per year. Single number, 15 cents. Address *American Agriculturist*, 751 Broadway, New York.

Manuring Wheat.

There is often, during the latter part of the summer, time to haul out manure that has accumulated while the important work of cultivating and harvesting has been going on. It can be carted out and spread upon the stubble land and plowed under. Or it may be hauled after the soil has been plowed, and worked into the surface by harrowing. Plowing the manure under places the greater part of it too deep in the soil to be reached by the feeding roots of the plants, and the application fails to benefit the first crop as it should. By the time a second plowing is given much of the soluble part will have been lost. The natural course of the soluble portions of manure is downward. If applied upon the surface, the moisture will draw it into the soil. To obtain the greatest benefit in the shortest time, it is the best to draw out after the ground has been plowed. Scatter direct from the wagon as evenly as possible, and then harrow throughly so as to work into the soil. This leaves the manure where the feeding roots of the plants can readily reach it. Manure can nearly always be applied to wheat profitably. Where there is a supply on hand it should be hauled out and scattered as early as practicable after the ground is plowed. —*Exchange.*

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by N. H. TRAVER.

Most Excellent.

J. J. Atkins, Chief of Police, Knoxville, Tenn., writes: "My family and I are beneficiaries of your most excellent medicine, Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption; having found it to be all that you claim for it, desire to testify to its virtue. My friends to whom I have recommended it, praise it at every opportunity." Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption is guaranteed to cure Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup and every affection of Throat and Lungs.

Trial Bottles Free, at N. H. TRAVER's Drug Store. Large size $1 00.

Brace Up.

You are feeling depressed, you appetite is poor, you are bothered with Headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to *brace* up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that will purify your blood, start healthy action of the Liver and Kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Eclectric Bitters, and only 50 cents a bottle at N. H. TRAVER's Drug Store.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, REED CITY, MICH. July 16th, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claims, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Crawford County at Grayling Mich., on August 27th, 1886, viz: Alexander Odell, Homestead app. No. 7316, for the W ½ of S W ¼, S E ¼ of S W ¼ & S W ¼ of S E ¼ Sec. 14, T 25, N R 4 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said land viz: Charles D. Vincent and Walter R. Love of Pere Cheney Post Office and William Batterson and Ira J. Curran of Grayling Post Office.

NATHANIEL CLARK, REGISTER

July 22th, w6.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, EAST SAGINAW, MICH. July 19th, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Crawford County, Mich., at Grayling, on the 28th day of August, 1886, viz: Frederick Hoesli, Crawford Co. Mich., for the S W ¼ of Sec. 36, Tp. 27 N R 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Peter Aebli of Appenzell P. O. and Luther Smith, Michael Hartwick and William Shellenberger of Grayling Post Office

CHARLES DOUGHTY, REGISTER

July 22th, w6.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made for more than thirty days in the payment of interest overdue and payable on a mortgage dated December 5th, 1885, made by Edward W. Grewitt to William R. McLaren, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for the County of Crawford in the State of Michigan, on the 26th day of December, 1885, in Liber A of mortgages on pages 573, 574 and 575, for which default the said William R. McLaren, by virtue of the right given him by the said mortgage, has made and hereby makes the whole principal sum of said mortgage and the interest accrued thereon, now due and payable, and on which mortgage there is claimed to be due the sum of three hundred and ninety-seven dollars and eighteen cents ($397.18); and no suit or proceedings at law having been instituted to recover the amount secured by said mortgage or any part thereof: Notice is therefore hereby given, that on the 8th day of November, 1886 at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, there will be sold at the front door of the Court House in Grayling, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, (said Court House being the building in which the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford is held) at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon and the costs and expenses allowed by law; said premises being situate in the Township of South Branch, in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, known and described as the west half of the south-east quarter of premises thirty (30), in township twenty-five (25) north of range two (2) west.

Dated August 10th, 1886.

WILLIAM R. McCLAREN, MORTGAGEE.

WM. S. THOMAS, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Aug. 12th w13.

Sheriff's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Crawford, in favor of the Board of Supervisors of Crawford County, against the Goods and Chattels and Real Estate of George M. F. Davis, in said County, to me directed and delivered, I did on the thirteenth day of June, A. D. 1886, levy upon and take all the right, title and interest of the said George M. F. Davis in and to the following described Real Estate, that is to say: Lots one, three, four, nine and ten of Block ten; and a tract in Block 15, described as follows: commencing at a point on the north side of Michigan Avenue, ninety-five feet from the northeast corner of the intersection of Michigan Avenue and Cedar Street, thence north 80 feet parallel with Cedar Street, thence easterly 25 feet parallel with Michigan Avenue, thence south 80 feet parallel with Cedar Street, thence westerly in line with Michigan Avenue to place of beginning, being a part of lot seleven and twelve of block fifteen. All of the above being in the recorded plat of the Village of Grayling, Crawford County, Michigan. Also the South half of North-west Quarter of Section 14, Town 25, North Range 4 West; also the North-west corner of South half of North-east Quarter of Section 14, Town 25, North Range 3 West, being on the west side of the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw railroad track, and containing one and one half acres. All in Crawford County, State of Michigan.

All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the Village of Grayling in said County of Crawford, on the 5th day of September A. D. 1886, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Dated this 29th day of July, A. D., 886.

J. F. HUM, SHERIFF, CRAWFORD CO., MICH.

MAIN J. CONNINE, Attorney for said Plaintiff.

July 29th, '86, w9. p. f. $4,00.

Notice for Publication.

LAND OFFICE, EAST SAGINAW, MICH, July 26th, 1886.

NOTICE is hereby given that the following-named settlers have filed notice of their intention to make final proof in support of their claims, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of Crawford Co, Mich., at Grayling, on the 11th day of September, 1886, viz: Hugo Schreiber, of Crawford Co, Mich., for the N ½ of N E ¼ & N ½ of N W ¼ Sec. 4, Tp. 26, N R 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of, said land viz: Peter Aebli and Henry Feldhouser of Appenzell Post Office and Oscar Palmer and Nicholas Shellenberger of Grayling Post Office.

Henry Feldhauser, Crawford Co., Mich., for the E ½ of N W ¼ & E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 27, N R 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land viz: Peter Aebli and Hugo Schreiber of Appenzell Post Office and Oscar Palmer and Nicholas Shellenberger of Grayling Post Office.

Peter Aebli of Crawford Co., Mich., for the N E ¼ of Sec 34, Tp. 27, N R 2 West.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land viz: Oscar Palmer of Grayling Post Office and Hugo Schreiber, Henry Feldhauser of Appenzell P. O. and Nicholas Shellenberger of Grayling Post Office.

CHARLES DOUGHTY, REGISTER.

July 29th w7

The Avalanche.

A. O. HANSON, Local Editor.

THURSDAY, - AUGUST 26, 1886.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Salling, Hanson & Co's. Price List

[Corrected Weekly.]

Oats No. 2 white, per bushel, 34 cents.
Hay, No 1timothy, per ton, $15 00.
Straw, per ton, 12 00
Raw feed, No. 2, per ton, 21 00.
Bran, per ton, 16 00.
May flour, roller patent, per barrel, 5 50.
May flour, roller mills, per barrel, 5 25.
Our Roller Process, per barrel, 4.75
Excelsior, flour per barrel, 4.50
Buckwheat Flour, per hundred pounds $3.00.
Extra Mess beef, per barrel, 9 50
Mess pork, per barrel, 12.50 new
Refined lard, per pound, 10 cents.
Ham, sugar cured, per pound, 16 cents.
Breakfast bacon, per pound, 12 cents.
Mince meat, per pound, cents
Clear pork, sides, per pound, 10 cents.
Mess pork, per pound, 7 cents.
Extra mess beef, per pound, 6 cents.
Dried Beef, per pound, 14 cents.
Butterine, per pound cents.
Choice dairy butter, per pound, 16 to 20
Fresh eggs, per dozen, 15 cents.
O. G. Java, ground, per pound, 35 cents
Mocha, ground, per pound, 38 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Mexican coffee per lb., 25 cents.
B. C. & Co.'s Arcadia coffee per lb., 20 cts.
Teas, green, per pound, 20 to 50 cents.
Sugar, yellow, per pound, 7 cents.
Sugar, Extra C, per pound, 7½ cents.
Sugar, granulated, per pound, 8 cents.
Sugar, cut loaf, per pound, 9 cents.
Sugar, powdered, per pound, 10 cents.
Oil, water white, per gallon, 20 cents.
Potatoes, per bushell 70 cents.
Beans, hand picked, per bushel, 1 80.
Peas, green, per bushel 1 80.
Syrup, maple, per gallon, 1 00.
N. O. molasses, per gallon, 60 cents.
Molasses, per gallon 35 cents.

Advertise in the AVALANCHE.

Miss Jennie, daughter of Dr. Woodworth, is making him a visit.

Subscribe for the AVALANCHE.

Spring Styles Carpets and Matting, at Traver's Furniture Rooms.

Pay for the AVALANCHE.

Miss Julia Erb returned on last Monday from an extended visit to friends at her old home in Royal Oak, Mich.

For Job Work of all kinds call at the AVALANCHE office.

The best and cheapest Paints in the World, at Traver's Drug Store.

S. Hempstead has commenced the erection of a residence on Peninsular Avenue, adjoining the Skating Rink.

Call and examine the Racine Farming Mill, for sale by O. Palmer.

W. H. James has just received a new brand of plug tobacco. Every purchaser gets a prize of a fine penknife.

A short time since Indian Isaac lost his wife by death, and on Tuesday morning his little child died.

Spring Harrows, mounted on wheels for sale by O. Palmer. Call and examine them.

Mrs. Oliver and children, of West Bay City, are visiting her sister, Mrs. J. F. Hum, this week.

Largest stock of Furniture in County, at Traver's Furniture Rooms, and will be sold the cheapest.

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Claggett will leave to-morrow for a four week's visit to friends in Southern Michigan.

Rev. J. H. Phelps, presbyterian, preached at the M. E. church on last Sabbath morning.

Buy Hellebore for currant worms; Paris Green for potato-bugs and insect powder for flies, bugs and mosquitos at Traver's Drug Store.

John Ballard has an apple tree on his place that is blooming for the second time this year.

W. H. James is prepared to supply his customers with green corn of his own raising.

DIED.—On the 19th inst., VICTORIA, infant daughter of William and Matilda Fortier, aged 6 months and — days.

Mrs. Addie Curran, of Grayling, is filling orders for ladies' goods taken by her last week.—*St. Ignace News.*

There was the largest and apparently hungriest crowd fed on reunion day that ever got together in this neck of woods.—*Otsego Co. News.*

Fred Loranger and family have returned to the city from Grayling, where they have been sojourning for some time.—*Bay City Tribune.*

Rev. Wm. Putnam, of Frederic, was in the city yesterday, assisting the Lutheran minister in the funeral services of the child of Mr. Andrew Peterson.

Mrs. H. W. Hicks, of Oxford, Mich., and Mrs. G. H. Hicks, of Grayling, our aunt and cousin, are visiting us this week.—*Otsego Co. News.*

W. H. James will guarantee a saving of ten per cent to all who make purchases at his store, either of dry goods, clothing or groceries.

Mr. and Mrs. Hagerman of Beaver Creek desire to extend thanks to their neighbors and friends for the many kind favors rendered them during the sickness and death of their little son.

DIED.—On the 24th inst., of inflammation of the brain, HERBERT JOHANNES, infant son of Andrew and Maggie Peterson, aged 7 months and 8 days.

Sheriff Hilton, of Gaylord, mourns for chickens which failed to roost high enough, though carefully placed in the top of the barn.

Editors Hon. O. Palmer, of Grayling, and R. W. Ward, of Roscommon, paid 41 is office several pleasant calls during the reunion.—*Otsego Herald.*

Charles Harder will wait on customers at the store of J. Maurice, during the absence of Sidney Claggett.

Call at the AVALANCHE office and examine and purchase one of those world-renowned Ajax Cultivators. A Cultivator, Weeder, or Horse Hoe, as adjusted.

The Gaylord City Band, are, we believe, unexcelled in Michigan, but they must look to their laurels, for the Roscommon boys are marching to the front in excellent time.

Editor Ward, of Roscommon, who plays in the band, got left at Grayling just because he went to get a horn. Do you "tumble?"—*Otsego Co. Herald*

H. H. Bacon, who has been reading law with M. J. Connine for the last year, left on Tuesday night for Ann Arbor, to attend the institution in that city.

The martial music from Wolverine stirred the "boys," and they tramped as though they were on their way to the sea.—*Otsego Co. News.*

SLEEPLESS NIGHTS, made miserable by that terrible cough. *Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you.*

CATARRAH CURED, health and sweet breath secured, by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents, Nasal Injector free. For sale by N H Traver.

W. H. James, successor to J. H. Edgcumbe & Co., has just received a large stock of clothing which he is prepared to sell at prices that will astonish everybody. Give him a call.

The Hotels in Gaylord are well furnished, and might be well patronized, but they are run on the same principle that the old woman in Michigan did in years that are past.

The immense amount of work accomplished by Q. M. Stofer, for the reunion at Gaylord can only be estimated by those who have had experience. He is a hustler from the top of Hustlerville.

The Merchant's Band from Roscommon were here in full uniform and discoursed sweet music at the reunion.—*Otsego Co. News.*

R. W. Pool, of Beaver Creek, brought us in a half bushel of potatoes on last Monday, that for size, etc., are hard to beat. The plains is the place to raise nice eatable potatoes.

For lame back, side or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents.

SHILOH'S COUGH and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures Consumption. For sale by N. H. Traver.

W. A. Masters, and wife of Grayling, and Thos. Lound and daughter Fannie, of Grove, were guests of ye editor and family during the reunion.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

E. R. McFarland, of Maple Forrest, dug a well for Salling, Hanson & Co. near Otsego Lake, last week, which proceeding a well dug should call on him.

Mr. Hubbard Head and N. H. Evans, of Roscommon, were callers at this office during the reunion and became subscribers of the HERALD. They are representative farmers of Crawford county. Mr. Head owning no less than seventy head of cattle.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

Salling, Hanson & Co. raised the smokestack on their mill at Grayling Thursday last, which was blown down by the recent gale a week ago. This firm have commenced building new camps on the tract of pine they purchased lately at Otsego Lake.—*B. C. Tribune.*

THAT HACKING COUGH can be so quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee it.

WHEN YOU SUFFER with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Shiloh's Vitalizer is guaranteed to cure you. For sale by N H Traver.

The Otsego County *News*, says: "Hanson, the man who gets out the Grayling Avalanche, was in town Wednesday." Such is fame. If we got out a 2x4 sheet such as abounds in Gaylord, they would have noticed our presence on Thursday.

The reunion of the G. A. R. of northern Michigan at Gaylord was a great success. Large delegations were present from Roscommon, Cheney, Grayling, Vanderbilt, Wolverine and other places. The Gaylord City and Roscommon bands and numerous martial bands furnished excellent music.—*Bay City Tribune.*

SHILOH'S VITALIZER is what you need for Consumption, loss of Appetite, Dizziness and all symptoms of Dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle.

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. For sale by N.H Traver.

The *Otsego Co. Herald* in referring to proceedings at the reunion, says: "Our Disabled Soldiers," was ably responded to by Comrade A. J. Rose, of Grayling, in a very happy manner, yet left a deep an abiding impression on the minds of his hearers of the distressing results of the war.

Life is a game of base ball, says an exchange. The striker goes to the bat and as the devil pitches the ball of temptation his allies man the bases, and watching every oppertunity to put the player out. The game grows exciting from the outset, and as the player reaches the third base, he strikes out for the home plate. Very few succeed in scoring a home run, for the captain of the outs places too many hindrances in the way, from beginning to end it is a hard struggle. The mighty umpire decides the fine points in the game, while the recording angels jot down the score of each player in the book of life. Truly the game of life is a die man field where the score decides the future of the player.

Last week W. H. Mapes, of South Branch, brought in a bunch of wheat which contains as fine a sample of grain as any one need wish to see.—*Roscommon News.*

The early morning train of Wednesday brought up from Grayling and Roscommon a crowd of about one hundred and fifty folks to attend the Soldiers' reunion, including the Strong Post, G. A. R. and brass band of Roscommon, and the Marvin Post, G. A. R. of Grayling.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

While in South Branch yesterday, we were shown a sample of Spring wheat grown on the farm of George Langdale, the heads of which were between four and five inches in length. Mr. L. informed us that they were a fair representation of two thirds of his crop.—*Roscommon News.*

The chickens did not roost high enough Wednesday night and the consequence was that quite a number of them found their way into the pot at Camp Smith. The brave soldiers lived high. Notwithstanding Sheriff Hilton took every precaution to guard his chickens, his coop was raided in the stilly night and he now mourns the loss of half a dozen of his best pullets.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

The sympathy of the crowd at Gaylord was turned toward Comrade Head, of South Branch, as he was marched up to court guarded by a file of bayonets, and there charged with stealing chickens. Of course he was convicted, and ordered to be shot, as the evidence of a lady showed that he stole the chicken, cooked the chicken, ate the chicken and wanted more.

The Ohio democrats in the state convention yesterday warmly indorsed the Cleveland administration. It will be remembered that Mr. Cleveland has removed a large percentage of the "offensive (republican) partisans" formerly holding office in Ohio, than in any other state in the union. There is absolutely nothing that so warms the democratic heart toward a democratic administration as a liberal and general distribution of the spoils.—*Det. Tribune.*

The Band Banquet.

An impromptu yet very pleasant affair was the banquet given to the Roscommon band Thursday night by the members of the Gaylord City Band. Ice-cream, lemonade and cake was served, S. W. B. cigars smoked, and a right royal good time enjoyed. It was a merry occasion and strongly cemented the boys of the two organizations into a bond of friendship hitherto unknown. The time was very pleasantly passed in feasting and social converse close. Mr. John Mason, of the Roscommon band, arose in a neat little speech in behalf of his band tendered hearty thanks to the Gaylord boys for the kind and courteous treatment and hospitality shown, and assured the Gaylord band that like considerate treatment should be measured out to them whenever they visited the "Commons," which they hope would be soon. Three rousing cheers were then proposed and given, with a will for each of the bands, and the company broke up in mutual good wishes and good nights.—*Otsego Co. Herald.*

Pioneer Picnic Program.

The forenoon will be passed in general visiting and arranging for a grand Picnic Dinner, to be furnished by everybody and their friends.

In the afternoon the assemblage will be called to order and the following program will be carried out:

Prayer.
Music.
Reports of Officers.
Music.
Speeches and papers by the following gentlemen, interspersed with music: M. D. Osband; J. Maurice Finn; Wm. C. Johnson; S. Hutt; and Main J. Connine.
Volunteers for a "Love Feast."
Election of officers for the ensuing year.

Proposals Wanted

FOR the janitor work for School District, No. 1, of Grayling, for the ensuing school year. All bidders are refrred to Main J. Connine for particulars. Bids to be opened Sept. 4. By order of the board.

O. PALMER,
DIRECTOR.

Funerals! Funerals!!

JOSEPH BOLSTER, of Roscommon has a nice hearse which he will be pleased to furnish on funeral occasions to all parties in Crawford County, who desire him to do so, on favorable terms. Aug. 19-3m.

Ogemaw District Republican Representative Convention.

A Republican Representative Convention will be held at the Court House in the Village of Grayling, Mich., on Wednesday, September 22, 1886, at 4 p. m., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature from the Ogemaw District, embracing the counties of Ogemaw, Roscommon, Crawford and Oscoda.

The counties will be entitled to representatives in the convention as follows: Ogemaw, 3 delegates; Roscommon, 3; Crawford, 2 and Oscoda, 1.

M. H. FRENCH,
W. A. MASTERS,
JOHN RANDALL,
STANLEY TURNER,
Republican Committee.

Dated Roscommon, Aug. 10, '86.

Pioneer Picnic.

The Annual Pic-nic of the Crawford County Pioneer Society will be held at Portage Lake, August 27. Ample arrangements will be made by the executive committee for the accomodation of all; and it is expected that the entire County will so arrange their business that they may be present and enjoy the day.

J. O. HADLEY,
PRES.

For Sale.

W. Nichols will sell his residence on Peninsular Avenue, on favorable terms.

For Sale.

For Sale—Forty acres of land on Higgins Lake, west of the resorts. Price $60,00. Inquire at this office.

Cattle for Sale.

I HAVE for sale a good yoke of cattle and one cow, which I will sell on reasonable terms for cash.
Wellington Post Office.
Aug. 5th, '86, 2m.

Lot for Sale.

I WILL sell Lot E in block 4, Goodale's addition to the town of Grayling, on reasonable terms. Call on or address N. Shellenberger, Grayling.
Aug 5 mo 3

Blacksmithing.

I HAVE rented the blacksmithshop opposite Sanderson's, and am prepared to do all work in my line promptly, and at living prices.
T. W. MITCHELL.
Aug. 12, 4w.

For Sale.

80 acres of choice hard-wood farming land in the township of Maple Forest, with between 15 and 20 acres of improvements, with log house and barn theron, convenient to school &c. Also 80 acres within ½ mile of the village of Fredericville, is watered by the Au Sable river, about 5 acres cleared, and good farming land. The above property will be sold cheap for cash. Property can be seen on application. Call on or address

MARK S. DILLEY,
oct15tf Fredericville, Mich.

Election Notice.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Grayling, Mich, Aug. 12, 1886.

To the electors of Crawford Co. Michigan.

You are hereby notified that at the general election to be held in this county, on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, viz:

A Governor; Lieutenant Governor; Secretary of State; State Treasurer; Auditor Gen'l; Commissioner of the State Land Office; Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Also a member of the State Board of Education, in place of Edgar Rexford, whose term of office will expire December 31st 1886. Also a Representative in Congress for the 10th Cong. Dist. of this State to which your county belongs. Also a Senator for the 7th Senatorial District; composed of the counties of Montmorency, Presque Isle, Roscommon, Missaukee, Kalkaska, Crawford Otsego and Cheboygan. Also, a Representative in the State Legislature for the Representative District composed of the Counties of Ogemaw, Roscommon, Oscoda and Crawford.

You are also hereby notified that at said election the following proposed amendments to the constitution of this State will be submitted to the people of the state for their adoption or rejection, viz: An amendment to Section 10 Article 10 relative to the Board of Auditors of Wayne county, provided for by joint resolution No. 16 laws of 1885;

Sec. 10. The Board of Supervisors, or in the County of Wayne, the Board of County Auditors shall have the exclusive power to prescribe and fix the compensation for all services rendered for, and to adjust all claims against their respective counties, and the sum so fixed or defined shall be subject to no appeal. PROVIDED, That the Legislature shall have power to regulate control modify; or abolish the Board of County Auditors of Wayne County, and may by law provide for the auditing of the accounts of Wayne County.

An amendment to Section 1, article 9, relative to the salaries of State officers provided for by Joint Resolution, No. 27, Laws of 1885, Section 1. The Judges of the Circuit Courts shall receive an annual salary of twenty-five hundred dollars; the Governor; State Treasurer; Secretary of State; the Commissioner of the Land Office; Attorney General and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive such salary as shall be fixed and determined by the Legislature of this State, such salaries to be fixed and determined by the Legislature of this State at its first session after the adoption of this amendment, and in each fourth year thereafter.

You are also hereby notified that at the said election the following County Officers will be elected: a Sheriff; County Clerk; Register of Deeds; County Treasurer; Prosecuting Attorney; Circuit Court Commissioner; County Surveyor and two Coroners.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand at Grayling, the day and year above written.

JOHN F. HUM,
Sheriff, Crawford Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Niagara Falls Route.

MACKINAW DIVISION.

TOOK EFFECT MAY. 30th., '86.

GOING NORTH.

	Exp.	Mail.	Ft'g't
	P. M.	P. M.	
Detroit, lv.	6 05	11 00	
Chicago,	9 00 a m	9 35 p m	
Bay City,	10 00	7 40 a m	10 00
Pinconning	10 48	2 00	11 30
Alger,	11 38	2 55	1 35
West Branch,	12 10	3 26	3 00
St. Helens,	12 46	4 00	4 20
Roscommon,	1 20	4 28	5 10
Cheney,	1 35	4 42	5 35
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	5 00	P. M. 6 10
GRAYLING, Dep	2 00	5 20	P. M. 1 30
Frederic,	2 20	5 40	2 10
Gaylord,	3 04	6 24	3 30
Vanderbilt,	3 22	6 42	4 15
Indian River,	4 10	7 30	5 45
Cheboygan,	4 52	8 12	7 00
Mackinaw City,	5 00 A.M.	8 30	8 10

SOUTH,

	P.M.	A. M.	A. M.
Mackinaw City,	10 00	8 45	6 00
Cheboygan,	10 40	9 22	7 20
Indian River,	11 23	10 03	8 45
Vanderbilt,	12 15	10 48	10 43
Gaylord,	12 36	11 06	11 25
Frederic,	1 28	11 50	12 45
GRAYLING, Arr	1 55	12 10	1 20
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
GRAYLING, Dep	2 05	12 30	6 10
Cheney,	2 30	12 50	6 45
Roscommon,	2 45	1 07	7 15
St. Helens,	3 15	1 49	9 10
West Branch,	3 40	2 17	11 05
Alger,	4 28	2 55	12 20
Pinconning,	5 30	3 52	3 52
Bay City, Arr	6 30	4 40	5 20
Detroit, lv.	10 45 a m	9 00 p. m.	
Chicago,	8 40 p m	7 00 a. m.	
Jackson,	11 15 a m	10 30 p. m.	

CONNECTIONS.—At Bay City with Bay City Division for Lapeer, Port Huron Detroit and all points East, and with Saginaw Division for Jackson, Fort Wayne, Chicago and all points West and North. At Mackinaw City, with D., M. & M. R. R. for Marquette and points west. At Alger with D. B. C. & A. R. R. for AuSable and Oscoda.

O. W. RUGGLES,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt. Chicago.
G. H. HICKS,
Local Ticket Agt. Grayling.

Detroit, Mackinac and MARQUETTE R. R.

Time Table.

Only direct route between the East and South and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

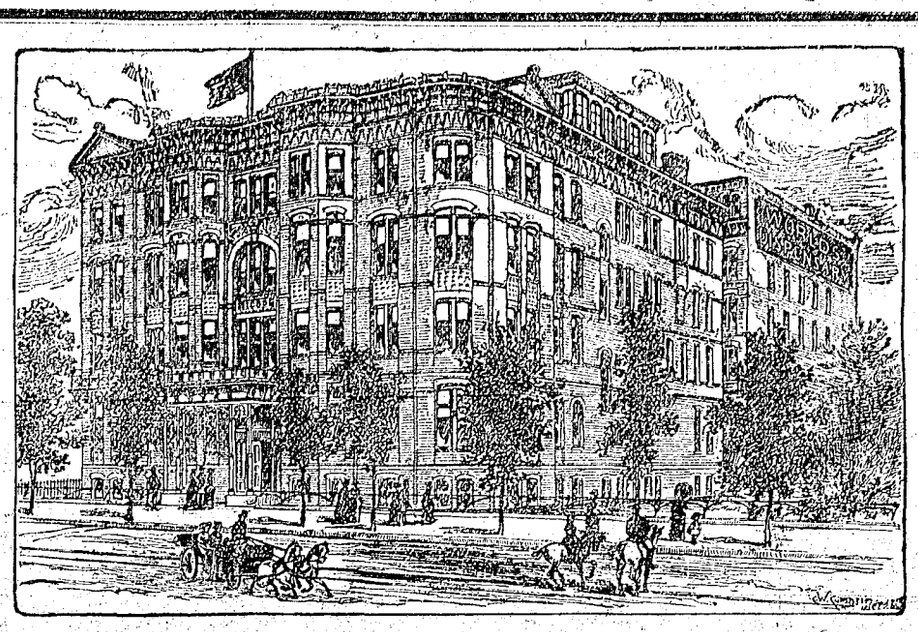
WEST READ DOWN. Taking Effect JUN. 21, '86. EAST READ UP.

A. M.	P. M.	LV.	AR.	A. M.	P. M.
9 00	6 05	DETROIT.		10 45	9 00
P. M.	A. M.	LV.	AR.	P. M.	A. M.
10 30	6 50	ST. IGNACE		8 30	6 00
11 13	7 18	Moran		7 61	5 12
11 41	7 35	RALMS		7 41	4 44
11 53	7 43	Ozark		7 34	4 33
1 37	8 52	NEWBERRY		6 21	2 48
1 45	8 59	DOLLARVILLE		6 14	2 40
2 15	9 14	McMillan		6 00	2 15
2 56	9 40	SENEY		5 15	1 38
3 33	10 00	Walsh		4 49	1 02
4 23	10 43	Reedsboro		4 15	12 13
4 41	11 00	MUNISING		3 58	11 50
5 38	11 31	AU TRAIN		3 25	11 06
5 40	11 38	Rock River		3 17	10 54
5 54	11 50	ONOTA		3 06	10 39
6 10	12 05	Sand River		2 50	10 19
7 00	12 40	MARQUETTE	2	2 15	9 30
		AR.	LV.		
A. M.	P. M.	LV.	AR.	P. M.	A. M.
8 00	12 50	MARQUETTE		2 00	6 10
8 35	1 30	NEGAUNEE		1 25	5 32
8 50	1 55	ISHPEMING		12 58	5 20
10 00	3 45	REPUBLIC		11 50	4 10
10 00	3 10	MICHIGAMME		11 50	4 10
	4 10	L ANSE		10 40	
	5 30	HOUGHTON		9 20	
	6 50	HANCOCK		8 00	
	6 55	CALUMET		8 15	
A. M.	P. M.	AR.	LV.	A. M.	P. M.

Mixed train leaves St. Ignace at 7:00 a. m., arrives Marquette 5:30 p. m.; leaves Marquette 7:00 a. m., arrives St. Ignace 5:55 p. m.

CONNECTIONS.—[1] Via M. T. Co.'s boats, with Michigan Central and Grand Rapids & Indiana railroads, and with the elegant sidewheel steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation company for Detroit, Cleveland and all points in the east, southeast and south. The boats of this line leave St Ignace Monday and Wednesday mornings, Thursday and Saturday night. [2] With boat lines for Sault Ste. Marie, Chicago, Milwaukee and all shore points. [3] With M. H. & O. railroad for Houghton, Hancock, Calumet, etc., and points on Chicago & Northwestern railway.

A. WATSON, Gen'l Supt.
E. W. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. & Ta't Agt.



NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week.

EASTERN.

William Gray, of Boston, the Treasurer of the Atlantic Mills Company, confesses that the charges against him are true, and that he has embezzled over half a million dollars. The bulk of his plunder has been invested in building operations in Roxbury.

The corpse of William Gray, Jr., the Boston defaulter, was found at Blue Hills, Mass., where he committed suicide. Gray's criminal operations caused the failure of Samuel R. Payson, heretofore regarded as one of the wealthiest and best citizens of Boston. His liabilities are estimated at $350,000.

Boston was treated to another sensation last week, when George Snell, Treasurer of the Lowell Bleachery was arrested, charged with embezzling $40,000 of the company's money.

The cooper, C. D. Graham, again navigated the whirlpool rapids of Niagara in the presence of 10,000 persons. He took the top from his barrel, and went down the river with his head protruding. F. J. Scott, the well-known fisherman, wanted to excel Graham, and attempted to swim the whirlpool rapids in a cork suit. His dead body was recovered at Lewiston, on the Canadian side.

WESTERN.

The Fund Commissioners of Missouri have sold $700,000 of five-twenty State bonds at a premium which makes less than 3 per cent. interest.

The Lake Shore officials report that within forty-eight hours three attempts were made to wreck trains in the Root street yards, adjoining Chicago. A gas-pipe bomb was found on the tracks near South Chicago.

All but three buildings in the town of Newark, Sargent County, Dakota, were swept away by a cyclone. Four persons were killed and a number seriously injured.

Farmers of Tippecanoe County, Indiana, have been swindled out of considerable amounts of money by the introduction among them of counterfeit United States notes of different denomination. The spurious money is somewhat shorter than genuine bills.

Ex-Councilman Thomas Reed, of Cleveland, Ohio, was killed in a frightful manner. He had been at the Congressional Convention of the Twentieth Ohio District, at Akron. While en route to Cleveland he leaned from the platform of his car, and his head was smashed by a girder on a bridge near Peninsular.

An additional shortage of $6,400 has been discovered in the accounts of Col. Bolton, the Chicago Postoffice defaulter. As a consequence he was rearrested and his bail fixed at $25,000, which he could not give and was therefore sent to jail.

Indiana has had another lynching bee. It occurred at Aurora, Dearborn County. William Watkins, a bricklayer, became involved in a quarrel with Louis Hilbert, his contractor. Watkins drew a knife and rushed upon Hilbert, who turned to flee. The bricklayer caught him and stabbed him to death in the presence of a large crowd. No one interfered until Hilbert was dead, when Watkins was caught, dragged to a water tank, and hanged. His hands were not tied. The struggles of the wretch were frightful. He hung twenty minutes before he died.

SOUTHERN.

John W. Stevenson, who had been Senator and Representative in Congress and the age of 74 years.

Gov. Ireland, of Texas, has issued a proclamation asking for relief for the drought sufferers.

The citizens of Jackson, Tenn., lynched a negro cook, named Eliza Woods, for poisoning a white woman.

WASHINGTON.

The Treasury Department has issued a warrant for nearly $1,000,000 to meet the deficiencies in the postal revenues in the last three years.

President Cleveland, accompanied by Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Folsom, and Colonel and Mrs. Lamont, left Washington on the 16th inst., for his summer vacation in the Adirondack Mountains.

An answer has been filed by the solicitors of Attorney General Garland to the bill recently filed by J. Harris Rogers against Garland, Senator Harris, and others for a settlement of the affairs of the Pan-Electric Telephone Company. The answer denies every material statement of the bill and calls attention to "the scandalous and impertinent matter" contained therein, which Mr. Garland declines to answer unless directed by the court. The Attorney General recounts at length his connection with the Pan-Electric Company.

Hugh J. Mohan has been appointed Special Agent of the Labor Bureau.

It is rumored in Washington that Secretary Manning will soon be appointed Minister to Austria.

The new silver certificates will not be ready for issue much before November.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury has issued a call for $15,000,000 in 3 per cent. bonds, interest to cease in October.

POLITICAL.

The Democratic and Greenback State Conventions of Michigan met at Grand Rapids and united in the nomination of the following ticket: Governor, G. L. Yaple, Greenbacker; Lieutenant Governor, S. S. Curry, Democrat; Secretary of State, P. B. Wachtel, Democrat; Treasurer, William G. Baird, Greenbacker; Auditor General, Colonel J. D. Farrar, Democrat; Land Commissioner, William D. Fuller, Greenbacker; Superintendent of Public Instruction, David Parsons, Democrat; member of Board of Education, J. W. Turner, Greenbacker; Attorney General, J. C. Donnelly, Democrat. The Democratic convention adopted a platform indorsing President Cleveland's administration; favoring liberal pensions for veterans of the war; demanding a revision of tariff laws; promising the enactment of laws against convict labor; denouncing alien ownership of public lands. The financial plank in the platform reads: "We indorse the policy of applying the surplus in the National Treasury, as fast as it may accumulate, to the payment of the national debt, retiring as rapidly as possible the national bank circulation, and the direct issue by the National Government of legal-tender treasury notes, gold and silver coin, and coin certificates." The platform adopted by the Greenback convention approves the Jeffersonian idea of a strict construction of the Constitution of the United States, and, "as the Constitution expressly declares that Congress shall have power to coin (or create) money and regulate the value thereof, we demand that Congress should create money for the uniform measurement of values, consisting of gold, silver, and paper, in sufficient quantity to meet the wants of the Government and the demands of commerce and trade, receivable alike for public and private debts, and the exercise of this power should not be delegated to private corporations or private individuals;" favors a tariff for revenue so adjusted as to afford protection to such industries as employ labor without creating monopoly of any kind.

Congressman T. J. Henderson was renominated by the Republicans in the Seventh District of Illinois, and Congressman D. B. Henderson was renominated in the Third Iowa District.

Warner Miller, Levi P. Morton, General James W. Husted, James D. Warren, Frank Hiscock, and Andrew D. White are the prominent Republican candidates for the United States Senatorship from New York.

The Democrats of the Third Akansas Congressional District have nominated Hon. Thomas C. McRae for re-election.

The Missouri Democratic Convention assembled at St. Louis and effected the following nominations: Supreme Judge, Theodore Brace; School Superintendent, W. E. Coleman; Railroad Commissioner, John D. Breathit. The platform indorses President Cleveland's administration; deprecates the prostitution of the taxing power to other objects or purposes than raising revenue; declares in favor of the regulation of the conduct of railroads by the State; declares in *favor of a currency based on gold and silver* coinage; approves the land-grant forfeitures; demands that the treasury surplus be applied on the interest-bearing debt; pledges the maintenance of popular education, and extends sympathy to Ireland.

The Nebraska State Prohibition Convention assembled at Lincoln with over four hundred delegates, representing forty-five counties. After adoption of a long platform the following ticket was put in nomination: Governor, H. W. Hardy, of Lancaster; Lieutenant Governor, E. B. Graham, of Douglas; Secretary of State, E. J. O'Neil, of Pawnee; Treasurer, A. J. Leach, of Antelope; Auditor, J. E. Hooper, of Clay; Attorney General, Martin I. Brower, of Nance; Commissioner of Public Lands, L. B. Palmer, of Adams; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. A. Smith, of Burt. After the adjournment of the State convention the delegates from the several Congressional districts met and placed in nomination the following for Congress: First District, George E. Bigelow, of Lancaster; Second, Rev. C. S. Harrison, of Franklin; Third, W. G. Olinger, of Burt.

The Republican Congressional Convention in the Second District of Iowa broke in two, the result being the nomination of Samuel J. Kirkwood and T. J. O'Meara.

In the Eighth District of Wisconsin W. T. Price was renominated.

The Republicans of the Second District of Michigan have nominated Captain E. P. Allen, of Ypsilanti, for Congress.

The Democrats of the Fifth Illinois Congressional District have placed in the field Joseph Glidden, the barb-wire millionaire of De Kalb.

The Republicans of the Eight Wisconsin Congressional District nominated the *Hon. W. T. Price for re-election to the House* of Representatives.

The Republicans of the Seventh Congressional District of Ohio nominated Hon. John Little.

The Democrats of Washington Territory indorsed the administration of President Cleveland and renominated Charles S. Voorhees for Congress.

The Greenbackers of the Ninth District of Iowa nominated Dr. Hatton for Congress.

Hall, Democrat, was nominated for Congress by acclamation at the Greenback convention of the First Iowa District.

THE INDUSTRIAL OUTLOOK.

In an interview at New York, Mr. T. Richmond convention of Knights of Labor will be a democratic assembly in which no anarchists will be tolerated, that the subject of strikes will be considered, that legislation will be enacted to protect knights from the lockouts and boycotts of employers, and bring industrial people in closer relationship and isolated assemblies under State legislation, and that the insurance and other laws of the order will be revised. In speaking of the relations of the order to political parties, Mr. Powderly is reported to have said:

> The million men who are in the Knights of Labor are to-day studying the science of government. They in turn will be teachers of other millions, and if the parties of to-day do not heed the handwriting on the wall and make American laws for the American people the millions so instructed can form a party that will do so. There never will be a political party called the Knights of Labor, but members of the Knights of Labor in such a contingency as I have hinted at may one day co-operate with other thinking men in forming a party that will keep the country straight in the lines marked out for it by the founders of the republic.

The jewelry manufacturers of Providence are working twelve to thirteen hours daily, and are employing more men than at any time within five years.

An international union of brushmakers has been formed at Philadelphia. The union aggregates 1,200 members, and includes the local associations of Chicago, New York, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Arthur G. Sedgwick, Secretary Bayard's special envoy to Mexico, told a Washington reporter that he would go direct to El Paso, thence to Paso del Norte, where he would interview Cutting and hold a conference with the Mexican officials. He further said that he was instructed to assure Cutting of the protection of the Government if he is in the right. He will report to the Government at Washington in about fifteen days. There will be nothing further done in the matter until Mr. Sedgwick returns. He left the impression that the Government would adhere to its demand for Cutting's release.—An El Paso dispatch says "the Mexicans have kept a very stiff upper lip so far, but it looks as though they would like to get out of the Cutting business if they could do so without squarely backing down. The tone of the daily papers in the City of Mexico shows this. They will probably manage this by the Supreme Court of Chihuahua reversing the decision of the lower court at Paso del Norte and ordering the release of the prisoner. Then would come Cutting's claim for heavy damages."

An attempt was made to assassinate the President of Uruguay as he was entering a theater at Montevideo. A slight bullet wound was inflicted in his cheek. The assassin was attacked by the crowd and so maltreated that he died shortly afterward.

Chicago has been selected by the National Association of ex-Prisoners of War as the next place of meeting. Maj. John McElroy, of Washington, D. C., is the association's new President.

FOREIGN.

Bands of Nationalists paraded the Protestant quarter of Dungannon, Ireland, cursing the Queen and demanding home rule. The police prevented a desperate fight by separating the combatants.

From Port Stanley, Falkland Islands, it is reported that the town was buried beneath 50,000 tons of peat some time ago. The avalanche occurred at night, and two persons were caught in it and killed. The inhabitants thought the island was visited by an earthquake, and hastily left the town. Much property was destroyed.

The report of Christine Nilsson's marriage was premature. She says she will probably be married in September, as she is only waiting for a dispensation from Rome.

Williams, the London Socialist, refuses to pay a fine of £20 for obstructing the streets, and has been lodged in prison.

Japan has accepted the amendments of the United States Senate to the extradition treaty between the two countries, and both countries are now ready for the last step in the matter—the formal exchange of copies, after which the promulgation by the two Governments will immediately take place.

In many large establishments in Belfast, since the riots began, the Catholic employes have been forced to quit work.

Prince Alexander has been assured that Turkey would assist Bulgaria if attacked by Servia, and it is not believed in diplomatic circles that the outbreak of another conflict is imminent.

The British Parliament reassembled August 20. The Queen's speech states the necessity of financial legislation. The Parnellite members resolved to discuss Irish affairs, especially the Belfast riots, during the debate in reply to the speech from the throne. Mr. Parnell's organ reiterates the declaration that there will be war to the knife against *Lord Salisbury.*

An indictment for willful murder has been found against nine policemen of Belfast, who have been lodged in jail.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

There was a thrilling scene in Barnum's Circus, at Madison, Wis. Mrs. Henry Reif's hat blew under a cage containing four panthers. When she stopped to pick it up one of the animals caught her head in its paws, and lacerated her face in a frightful manner. A keeper was in the cage at the time, and attempted to beat the animal back, but only succeeded in stirring the savage natures of the other three. They appeared ready to tear him, but he turned on them and succeeded in lashing them back. Mrs. Reif's wounds are serious.

Albany (N. Y.) special, says: "It is stated here on what ought to be good authority, that Thomas E. Benedict, of this city, has been appointed Public Printer by President Cleveland, and that the appointment will be made public shortly. Mr. Benedict is Deputy Comptroller of the State of New York, and is personally known to President Cleveland. He has held his present position a number of years."

General Sedgwick, who was sent to Mexico to investigate the Cutting case, arrived at Paso del Norte Aug. 20. He had a conference with Consul Brigham, and immediately left for the City of Mexico to see Minister Jackson. Notwithstanding the fact he was announced as a special envoy from the United States, his baggage was thoroughly overhauled by the Mexican customs inspectors. On rumors that the Mexicans had fortified and garrisoned the town of Pau, on the Rio Grande, Col. Bernard detailed twenty men from Fort McIntosh to remain at Palafox, on the American side. A Washington dispatch says: "The American Consul Brigham at Paso del Norte will undoubtedly be called upon to resign by Secretary Bayard immediately after Special Envoy Sedgwick has completed his mission and made his report to the State Department."

The friends of Senator Mahone are urging him to become the Republican candidate for Congress from the Petersburg District.

Congressional nominations: Fifth Minnesota District, John A. Lovely, Republican, on the 126th ballot; Tenth Iowa, A. J. Holmes, renominated.

Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the well-known novelist, died at Newport, R. I., aged 74 years.

and Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs stated that negotiations for the settlement of the fisheries dispute were proceeding satisfactorily between England, the United States, and Canada.—Thomas Power O'Connor maintained that Lord Churchill's speeches were the original cause of the Belfast riots.

The Grand Trunk Road recently brought a freight train of nineteen cars from *Montreal to Chicago, 837 miles, in 42 hours* and 24 minutes.

A CURIOUS application of the magnet is described in a French journal, the subject of it being a clock recently patented in France. In appearance the clock consists of a tambourine, on the parchment head of which is painted a circle of flowers corresponding to the hour signs of ordinary dials. On examination, two bees, one large and the other small, are discovered crawling among the flowers. The small bee runs rapidly from one to the other, completing the circle in an hour; while the large one takes twelve hours to finish the circuit. The parchment membrane is unbroken, and the bees are simply laid upon it; but two magnets, connected with the clock-work inside the tambourine, move just under the membrane, and the insects, which are of iron, follow them.

A FLORIDA firm is planting 320 acres with castor beans, and will erect an oil mill.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		
BEEVES	$4.50	@ 5.75
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.50
WHEAT—No. 1 White	.92	@ .94
No. 2 Red	.88	@ .90
CORN—No. 2	.54	@ .56
OATS—White	.36	@ .43
PORK—Mess	10.25	@10.75
CHICAGO.		
BEEVES—Choice to Prime Steers	5.00	@ 5.25
Good Shipping	4.25	@ 4.75
Common	3.00	@ 3.75
HOGS—Shipping Grades	4.50	@ 5.25
FLOUR—Extra Spring	4.25	@ 4.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.78	@ .79
CORN—No. 2	.42	@ .43
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
BUTTER—Choice Creamery	.21	@ .23
Fine Dairy	.16	@ .18
CHEESE—Full Cream, Cheddar	.08½	@ .09
Full Cream, new	.09	@ .10
EGGS—Fresh	.11½	@ .12½
POTATOES—New, per brl	1.25	@ 1.75
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
MILWAUKEE.		
WHEAT—Cash	.77	@ .78
CORN—No. 2	.41	@ .42
OATS—No. 2	.27	@ .28
RYE—No. 1	.59	@ .61
PORK—Mess	9.25	@ 9.75
TOLEDO.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.82	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .45
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
DETROIT.		
BEEF CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
HOGS	3.75	@ 4.75
SHEEP	3.50	@ 4.50
WHEAT—Michigan Red	.81	@ .83
CORN—No. 2	.45	@ .46
OATS—No. 2 White	.32	@ .32½
ST. LOUIS.		
WHEAT—No. 2	.79	@ .80
CORN—Mixed	.39	@ .40
OATS—Mixed	.27	@ .28
PORK—New Mess	10.00	@10.50
CINCINNATI.		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.79	@ .80
CORN—No. 2	.44	@ .44½
OATS—No. 2	.28	@ .29
PORK—Mess	10.00	@10.50
LIVE HOGS	4.50	@ 5.00
BUFFALO.		
WHEAT—No. 1 Hard	.88	@ .89
CORN—No. 2 Yellow	.48	@ .49
CATTLE	4.50	@ 5.25
INDIANAPOLIS.		
BEEF CATTLE	3.50	@ 5.00
HOGS	4.50	@ 5.50
SHEEP	2.25	@ 3.75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	.80	@ .81
CORN—No. 2	.40	@ .41
OATS—No. 2	.26	@ .27
EAST LIBERTY.		
CATTLE—Best	5.00	@ 5.25
Fair	4.00	@ 5.00
Common	3.50	@ 4.25
HOGS	4.75	@ 5.25
SHEEP	3.75	@ 4.25

MOTHER-IN-LAW IN TURKEY.

The Importance of Her Office at the Bridal Bath.

[S. S. Cox, in North American Review.]

The day is appointed for the bath. Great preparations are made. It is tacitly understood, though not expressed, what the bath party means. The cooks of both parties are kept busy for several days. They prepare dainty dishes, "dulcet syrups tinct with cinnamon," and sweetmeats of every description and flavor. The Turkish women, not unlike the "children of the azure sheen," are very fond of confectionery. The greatest attention is paid, also, in procuring the rarest and most elegant suits for the bath. A competitive but friendly excitement arises between the families; for the Turks are as particular about their bathing clothes as the fashionable belle at Schevingen or Newport. Each person is to be furnished with a suit of the rarest quality. The bride, or the nominee for that function, is arrayed in her most elegant dress. She is gallanted in her best bravery of silk and satin, feredje and parasol, to the bath. She is accompanied by her mother and all the women of her house. The servants and slaves are summoned for this service; and the more numerous these are the more the display of luxury is enhanced. As soon as the parties meet there is a series of endless compliments. In this the Turkish people excel. Coffee and sherbet are served around to the company, which is seated on the divans. Amid clouds of smoke from narghileh, pipe and cigarette, and with gossip and laughter which *"makes old wrinkles come,"* the future mother-in-law adroitly seats herself by the nominee. She persuades her to talk. Unconscious of the object, the girl undergoes a skillful cross-examination. Her intellectual and moral character is thoroughly scrutinized. Her life, with its tastes and qualities, is winnowed. When the smoking terminates there is the disrobing in order to go into the interior of the bath. Then follows the robing for the bath. The bath being intensely hot, the robing is not cumbrous or extensive. It consists simply of a big towel around the waist covering the person down to the knees, and a second towel which is thrown over the shoulders like a sash. This last towel is taken off as soon as the interior of the bath is entered, as the heat and perspiration consequent make it intolerable. Gibbon says that Zenobia, when led in triumph by Aurelian, almost fainted under the intolerable burden of jewelry. Not so with our candidate for the bridal office. Her decorations are reserved for her triumphal procession and entry into her new household. The hair is unloosened and hangs over the shoulders. Each lady is taken care of by one or two servants; but the future mother-in-law never quits the nominee. She makes thorough investigation until the bath is over. If, like the sisters of the Gorgons, the Grææ who had but one eye and one tooth among the entire sisterhood with which to go out and make their calls, our nominee should be found wanting in these or any other prerequisites to healthy and beautiful womanhood, is it not reasonable to believe that the future mother-in-law would discover the flaw and announce the fact to her lord and husband?

BAKING was a recognized profession in Rome 170 B. C., and a few years afterward some Greeks migrated to that [illegible] In England it is probable that the earliest professional bakers were the monks.

TO PROMOTE digestion, to keep the body healthy and the mind clear, take Ayer's Pills.

WHEN is a Scotchman like a donkey? When he stands on the banks and braes (brays).

THE color produced by Buckingham's Dye for the Whiskers is permanent and natural.

PAIN will frequently transform a child into a groan person.

Any man looks like a sloven with run-over heels. Lyon's Heel Stiffeners keep boots straight, 25c.

PISO'S Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

"WAITER, you can bring me a nice young chicken smothered in onions?" "No, sah. We doesn't kill 'em dat way, sah. We cuts off d'er heds."

C. N. U. No. 35—86

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say you saw the advertisement in this paper.